PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re application of	Docket No: Q79100
Vincent MUNIERE	
Appln. No.: 10/753,474	Group Art Unit: 2617
Confirmation No.: 6433	Examiner: Phuoc Huu DOAN
Filed: January 9, 2004	

For: METHOD FOR OPTIMISING QUALITY OF SERVICE IN THE PACKET-SWITCHED DOMAIN OF A MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellant submits the following:

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is EVOLIUM S.A.S., by virtue of an assignment recorded by the Assignment Branch of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on April 27, 2004, at Reel 015268, Frame 0514.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

To the knowledge and belief of Appellant, the Assignee, and the undersigned, there are no other appeals or interferences before the Board of Appeals and Interferences that will directly affect or be affected by the Board's decision in the instant Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 10, 12-15 and 33 are canceled from the Application.

Claims 1-9, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 are all the claims pending in the application. Claims 1-9, 11, 16-32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Uusikartano et al. (US Publication 2005/0099990, hereinafter "Uusikartano") in view of Livet et al. (US Publication 2004/0132441, hereinafter "Livet").

The rejected claims 1-9, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 are being appealed.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

With the filing of this Brief, all Amendments have been entered and considered by the Examiner.

The Appendix included with this Brief sets forth the claims involved in the appeal and reflects all of the claim amendments that have been entered by the Examiner.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Appellant's invention relates to a method for optimizing quality of service in the packet-switched domain of a mobile communication system. In a third generation system (3G) such as a Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), a Base Station System (BSS) receives a Packet Flow Context (PCF) message from a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) for a Mobile Station (MS). However, in conventional systems, the BSS may not be informed of the MS's Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (EGPRS) capabilities (or more generally of the MS's radio capabilities or any information that could be used to optimize the support of services such as in particular real-time services in the packet-switched domain) when the BSS receives the PCF message from the SGSN that simply forwards the request to the BSS, page 9, line 14 to page 10, line 15 of the specification.

In an exemplary, non-limiting embodiment, it is disclosed that in supporting real-time services, it is important to know the cell in which the MS is, and its capabilities (e.g., if it is EGPRS capable or not), the state of the cell (e.g., how loaded it is), and the MS capabilities (e.g. if the MS is EGPRS capable or not, and the MS's multislot class), page 8, lines 10 to 22 of the specification.

Accordingly, in an exemplary, non-limiting embodiment of the present invention, a core network entity, such as an SGSN, includes in a request for setting up or reconfiguring a packet session first information derived from quality of service information received in the request from the MS and adds to the request second information, that is known in the SGSN, such as access capabilities of the MS. Accordingly, this request is sent to a radio access network entity such as

a BSS, which uses the first and second information to determine whether a PDP context session may be established and performs the admission control procedure based on this combined information. That is, the BSS will permit or deny establishing a PDP context session based on this combined information included in the request from the SGSN, Figs 1 and 3; page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 19 of the specification.

A. Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 is a method related to optimizing quality of service in a packet-switched domain of a mobile communication system. This method includes a core network entity (*e.g.*, SGSN) sending to a radio access network entity (*e.g.*, Base Station Subsystem) a request for the setting-up or reconfiguring of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, Figs. 1 and 3; page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 3 of the specification. This request includes first information such as PDP type requested, address, quality of service needed, Fig. 3, page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 10 of the specification. This first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity.

The core network adds to the request additional information (second information). This additional information may include radio access capabilities of the MS (*e.g.*, is the MS GPRS capable only, its multislot class, cell information), Fig. 3, page 8, lines 10 to 20, page 11, lines 14 and 15, and page 12, lines 25 to 28 of the specification. This additional information is known by the core network entity. That is, in the SGSN, all characteristics of the Mobile Station are known

since the MS has previously performed a GPRS attach procedure, page 9, lines 16 to 22 of the specification.

A call admission control (CAC) is performed at the radio level (by the BSS) using the first and second information, Fig. 3, page 12, lines 3 to 13 of the specification.

B. Dependent Claim 2

Claim 2 depends on claim 1 and further recites that the second information includes information representative of radio access capabilities of said mobile station, Fig. 3, page 8, lines 10 to 20, page 11, lines 14 and 15, and page 12, lines 25 to 28 of the specification.

C. Independent Claim 9

Independent claim 9 is directed to a network element for a core network entity (SGSN) of a mobile communication system. The SGSN includes means for sending and means for adding, Fig. 2, page 3, line 9 to page 4, line 12 of the specification. That is, various protocols of the SGSN correspond to the sending means and the adding means.

The sending means send to a radio access network entity a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, Figs. 1 and 3; page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 3 of the specification. The request includes first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity, Fig. 3, page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 10 of the specification.

The adding means add to the request second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity, page 9, lines 16 to 22 of the specification. The second information is used

together with said first information to perform a call admission control at the radio level, Fig. 3, page 12, lines 3 to 13 of the specification.

D. Independent Claim 11

Independent claim 11 is directed to a network element of a Radio Access Network entity (BSS) of a mobile communication system, Fig. 2. The network element includes a receiving module which receives from a core network entity a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, Figs. 1 and 3; page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 3 of the specification. This request includes first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by the core network entity and second information, known at a level of the core network entity, Fig. 3, page 9, lines 16 to 22 and page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 10 of the specification. The second information is used, together with the first information, to perform a call admission control at the radio level, Fig. 3, page 12, lines 3 to 13 of the specification.

E. Dependent Claim 35

Claim 35 depends on claim 1 and recites that the request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer is sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message, Fig. 3, page 13, lines 16 to 18 of the specification.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

There is only one issue on Appeal.

The only issue on Appeal is whether claims 1-9, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Uusikartano et al. (US Publication 2005/0099990, hereinafter "Uusikartano") in view of Livet et al. (US Publication 2004/0132441, hereinafter "Livet").

VII. ARGUMENT

The only issue is whether the Examiner improperly finally rejected claims 1-9, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Uusikartano et al. (U.S. Pub. 2005/0099990, hereinafter "Uusikartano") in view of Livet et al. (U.S. Pub. 2004/0132441, hereinafter "Livet"). Appellant respectfully requests the Board to reverse this final rejection at least for the following exemplary reasons. Appellant addresses each of the finally rejected claims below. At least initially, Appellant's arguments focus on claim 1.

A. Exemplary Features of Claim 1

As explained above, in a third generation system (3G) such as a Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), a Base Station System (BSS) receives a Packet Flow Context (PCF) message from a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) for a Mobile Station (MS). However, in conventional systems, the BSS may not be informed of the MS's Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (EGPRS) capabilities (or more generally of the MS's radio capabilities or any information that could be used to optimize the support of services such as in particular real-time services in the packet-switched domain as explained) when the BSS receives the PCF message from the SGSN, page. 9, line 14 to page 10, line 15 of the specification.

In an exemplary embodiment, a method allows the BSS to retrieve the MS's radio capabilities (or more generally any information that can be used together with QoS information to perform call admission control at the radio level) from a Serving GPRS Support Node

(SGSN). This permits the optimization of real-time services in the packet-switched domain of such telecommunication systems.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, said request comprising first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity; and adding, by said core network entity, to said request second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity and which is used, together with said first information, to perform a call admission control at the radio level."

B. Prior Art Cited by the Examiner

Uusikartano discloses that the RAB (radio access bearer) service is set up between the mobile station MS and the core network and it contains a service provided by the access layer to the non-access layer for forwarding user data. Different RABs are used according to the subscription, service, desired QoS or the like. The core network controls the set-up, modification and disassembly of RAB over the UTRAN. Set-up and modification of the RAB are functions that the core network initiates and the UTRAN implements (¶ 20).

Uusikartano further discloses that the SGSN (core network entity) separates the original TFT value from message 2-5 and stores it temporarily in item 2-6. The RAB location procedure thereafter implements successful RAB modification by message 2-7. In a Modify PDP context accept message 2-8, the SGSN acknowledges the PDP context modification to the mobile station. In item 2-9, the SGSN eliminates the original TFT parameter from its memory. When the radio network controller RNC does not accept the new QoS profile in the RAB modification

3-7. The SGSN then transmits a Modify PDP context reject message 3-8 to the mobile station MS to reject the RAB modification. The SGSN transmits an Update PDP context request message 3-9, which includes at least the original TFT value, to the GGSN. In item 3-10, the GGSN replaces the TFT parameter in its memory with the original TFT parameter. In item 3-11, the SGSN eliminates the original TFT parameter from its memory. In the network, this results in the same situation as before the modification procedure (Figs. 2 and 3; ¶¶ 28-30).

Livet relates to wireless Radio Resource Management (RRM) systems in general and in particular to the use a Finite State Machine (FSM) to implement various functions of a RRM system. In particular, Livet discloses a separate radio resource management component (RMM) utilizing finite state machines, preferably dividing RMM functions on the basis of Real Time (RT) and Non Real Time (NRT) communications and also UpLink (UL) and DownLink (DL) functions to promote Quality of Service (QoS), maximum system capacity and stability and coordination. (*see* Abstract). That is, Livet discloses using finite state machines to allow the RRM to make optimal decisions in regards to managing resources of the radio system (¶¶ 13-16). The RMM is a radio network controller that monitors the wireless communication and toggles a state based on the wireless communication load.

That is, Livet disclose an RRM having a plurality of finite state machines for controlling radio resources for a specified geographic area serviced by the telecommunication system. Each FSM is configured with a plurality of states where a selected set of functions are implemented based on state based parameters. In Livet, the RMM executes certain functions based on the

state (¶¶ 15-18). The list of functions varies depending on the load (table 1, ¶ 46). As an example, Livet discloses using maximum bit rate for user admission when the load is low (¶ 48).

C. Examiner's Position with respect to Claim 1

The Examiner appears to allege that Uusikartano's disclosure of Modify PDP context request discloses a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, said request comprising first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity; and adding, by said core network entity, to said request second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity, as set forth in claim 1 (*see* 2-4 of the Office Action and pages 2-3 of the Advisory Action). The Examiner acknowledges that Uusikartano does not disclose or suggest using this combined information to perform a call admission control at the radio level. The Examiner, however, alleges that Livet cures these deficiencies of Uusikartano. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that Livet discloses using "added information" with other information to perform call admission control (*see* pages 3-4 of the Office Action and page 3 of the Advisory Action).

D. Appellant's Position

Appellant respectfully submits that the combination of Uusikartano and Livet, taken alone or in combination, does not disclose or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 1 and quoted above. This is because neither Uusikartano nor Livet discloses receiving a request having quality of service (QoS) information at a core network entity, adding first information (based on the QoS information) to second information known at a level of the core network

entity, and sending from the core network entity to a radio access network entity a request, having the first and second information used for call admission control, for setting up a packet session for a mobile station.

Instead, Uusikartano simply describes a Radio Access Bearer (RAB) location procedure that uses a QoS profile. Specifically, steps 2-7 and 3-7, respectively, in Figures 2 and 3 of Uusikartano illustrate that an SGSN performs the RAB procedure by communicating with a Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN). However, Uusikartano is completely silent as to the content of a request sent from the SGSN (the purported "core network entity") to the UTRAN (the purported "radio access network entity"). *See* Uusikartano, ¶¶ 28, 30. In other words, Uusikartano does not disclose that a message sent from the SGSN to the UTRAN includes "first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity" and "second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity," as required by claim 1.

In fact, Uusikartano is no different from conventional techniques in that it simply discloses using QoS profile and fails to disclose adding any second information known at the SGSN level to the QoS profile and using the first and second information in a request to perform a call admission control at the radio level.

The Examiner appears to confuse a request to the GGSN, a core network entity, with a request to the UTRAN. With respect to the message to GGSN, Uusikartano discloses restricting the desired QoS received from the user based on SGSN capacity, transcient load, and the QoS

profile of the subscriber (¶ 26). However, this message deals with the set up in the core network (packet switched domain) and not with the UTRAN (¶¶ 27-28).

Moreover, as acknowledged by the Examiner, Uusikartano does not disclose that the "first information" and "second information" are used "together…to perform a call admission control at the radio level." Rather, as discussed above, Uusikartano only discloses QoS information used in the RAB procedure and does not disclose and or suggest any other information that can be used together with QoS information for call admission control.

As explained above, Uusikartano is nothing more than an example of a conventional technique that simply uses a QoS profile and fails to add *any* sort of second information known at the SGSN level to the QoS profile. Further, since Uusikartano merely discloses the RAB procedure, there is no teaching or suggestion that any sort of information is used "to perform a call admission control at the radio level."

Similarly, Livet fails to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 1 and does not cure the deficient disclosure of Uusikartano. In particular, Livet is directed to RRM (Radio Resource Management) involving only a radio access network, *see* Abstract. At best, Livet merely mentions that a core network entity is part of the architecture of a conventional UMTS network. *See* Livet, ¶ 6. However, there is no teaching or even remote suggestion that a message sent from a core network includes "first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity" and "second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity," as required by claim 1. In fact, there is absolutely no disclosure of a core network entity sending such requests.

At best, Livet only discloses a conventional call admission control procedure. In Livet, the RRM is a Radio Resource Management algorithm, and a Finite State Machine (FSM) approach is used for RRM. *See* Livet, ¶¶ 10, 12. In Livet, when in the normal load state 100, where the traffic is expected to be low, the FSMs preferably use maximum bit rate for the user's admission (CAC). Background TS Load Balancing also functions to spread out the load over all the TS, so that no TS encounters load congestion. When the FSMs are in the high load state 200, the traffic starts to be high in most of the TS. To prevent cell overload, new resources are preferably allocated based on the RAB Guaranteed Bit Rate. RABs operating with a rate higher than the Guarantee Bit Rate are decreased to the Guarantee Bit Rate. This preventive action allows freeing resources for new admission. *See* Livet, ¶¶ 48-49. In other words, Livet only discloses the RRM monitoring the wireless communication and toggling a state based on the wireless communication load, as explained above.

There is, no suggestion of using information added to the request and known at the core network entity level to perform a call admission control procedure. In Livet, the RMM is a radio network controller (a base station) and not the core network entity (¶ 10). In Livet, there is no request for a data session that would include the first information and added second information known at the core network entity level, in the call admission control procedure. In short, Livet fails to cure the deficient teachings of Uusikartano.

Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the references in the manner suggested by the Examiner *i.e.*, to promote Quality of Service (*see* page 5 of the Office Action). It is noted that the Examiner has repeatedly not explained *how* and

why the proposed modification would improve the Quality of Service. In fact, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to include the information of Uusikartano with the CAC procedure disclosed in Livet at least because the information of Uusikartano deals with RAB location procedure and not CAC procedure. This argument remains unrebutted by the Examiner.

E. Concluding Remarks with Respect to Claim 1

Accordingly, even if Uusikartano and Livet could have somehow been combined, the combination of Uusikartano and Livet would still not contain all the features in claim 1. As a result, claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-7, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 is not rendered unpatentable by the combination of Uusikartano and Livet for at least these exemplary reasons.

F. Additional Arguments for Dependent Claims

In addition, with respect to the dependent claim 2, Appellant respectfully submits that contrary to the Examiner's allegations, there is no disclosure or even remote suggestion of the information known at the core network entity level and added to the request being representative of the radio access capabilities, as set forth in claim 2. The Examiner relies on ¶ 22 of Uusikartano, which only discloses TFT parameters which are filtering bases and does not disclose or suggest adding to the request additional information (known at the core network entity level) representative of radio access capabilities. Livet does not cure the above-identified deficiencies of Uusikartano.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner appears to acknowledge that the references are deficient with respect to the addition information being representative of the radio access

capabilities (page 2 of the Advisory Action, suggesting that claim 1 is further amended to include that the information relates to MS radio capabilities). Yet, the Examiner has not indicated that claim 2 contains allowable subject matter.

Appellant respectfully submits that for at least these additional exemplary reasons, claim 2 is patentable over the prior art of record.

With respect to the dependent claim 35, Appellant respectfully submits that contrary to the Examiner's allegations, there is no disclosure or even remote suggestion of the request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer being sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message, as set forth in claim 35. Uusikartano only discloses that the core network controls the set-up, modification, and disassembly of RAB over the UTRAN and that modification request may be initiated by various entities (¶¶ 20 and 23). However, Uusikartano does not disclose a CREATE BSS PFC message. Livet does not cure the above-identified deficiencies of Uusikartano. This argument remains unrebutted (*see* Final Office Action and Advisory Action).

Appellant respectfully submits that for at least these additional exemplary reasons, claim 35 is patentable over Uusikartano in view of Livet.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Unless a check is submitted herewith for the fee required under 37 C.F.R. §41.37(a) and 1.17(c), please charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

/ Dvorson /

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Date: February 16, 2010

CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAIMS 1-9, 11, 16-32, 34, and 35 ON APPEAL:

1. (previously presented): A method for optimizing quality of service in a packet-switched domain of a mobile communication system, the method comprising:

sending, by a core network entity of said system, to a radio access network entity of said system a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, said request comprising first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity ; and

adding, by said core network entity, to said request second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity and which is used, together with said first information, to perform a call admission control at the radio level.

2. (previously presented): A method according to claim 1, wherein said second information comprise information representative of radio access capabilities of said mobile station.

3. (previously presented): A method according to claim 2, wherein said radio access capabilities comprise capabilities to support higher data rates.

4. (previously presented): A method according to claim 3, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a multislot capability.

5. (previously presented): A method according to claim 3, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a capability to support different data transfer modes.

6. (previously presented): A method according to claim 5, wherein said different data transfer modes comprise a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) mode and an Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (EGPRS) mode.

7. (previously presented): A method according to claim 1, wherein said setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer comprises the creation or modification of a Packet Flow Context.

8. (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, wherein said request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer is sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message.

9. (previously presented): A network element for a core network entity (SGSN) of a mobile communication system, comprising:

means for sending to a radio access network entity of said system a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, said request comprising first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity; and

means for adding to said request second information, that is known at a level of said core network entity and which is used, together with said first information, to perform a call admission control at the radio level.

10. (cancelled).

11. (previously presented): A network element of a Radio Access Network entity (BSS) of a mobile communication system comprising:

a receiving module receiving from a core network entity of said system a request for the setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer for a packet session for a mobile station, said request comprising first information derived from quality of service information contained in a corresponding request received by said core network entity and second information, known at a level of said core network entity and which is used, together with said first information, to perform a call admission control at the radio level.

12-15. (cancelled).

16. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1, further comprising performing a call admission control at the radio level based on said first information together with said second information.

17. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 9, further comprising means for performing a call admission control at the radio level based on said first information together with said second information.

18. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 11, wherein said second information comprises information representative of radio access capabilities of said mobile station.

19. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 9, wherein said second information comprise information representative of radio access capabilities of said mobile station.

20. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 19, wherein said radio access capabilities comprise capabilities to support higher data rates.

21. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 20, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a multislot capability.

22. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 20, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a capability to support different data transfer modes.

23. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 22, wherein said different data transfer modes comprise a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) mode and an Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (EGPRS) mode.

24. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 9, wherein said setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer comprises the creation or modification of a Packet Flow Context.

25. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 24, wherein said request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer is sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message.

26. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 18, wherein said radio access capabilities comprise capabilities to support higher data rates.

27. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 26, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a multislot capability.

28. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 26, wherein said capabilities to support higher data rates comprise a capability to support different data transfer modes.

29. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 28, wherein said different data transfer modes comprise a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) mode and an Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (EGPRS) mode.

30. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 11, wherein said setting-up or reconfiguration of a radio bearer comprises the creation or modification of a Packet Flow Context.

31. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 30, wherein said request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer is sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message.

32. (previously presented): The network element according to claim 11 further comprising means for performing a call admission control at the radio level based on said first information together with said second information.

33. (canceled).

34. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1, wherein the request is a request for setting-up the radio bearer for a new packet session for the mobile station.

35. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1, wherein the request for the setting-up or the reconfiguration of a corresponding radio bearer is sent in a CREATE BSS PFC message.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX:

NONE.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE.